

The Cornell Countryman

AGRICULTURAL
INDEX



MAY

1925

Member Agricultural College Magazines Associated

Volume XXII

Number 8



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BOYS

AGRICULTURAL
INDEX

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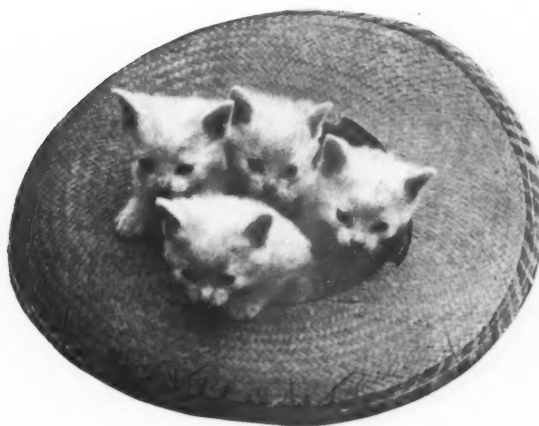
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Mary Eva Duthie is a graduate of Michigan State Normal at Kalamazoo. After her graduation she engaged in boys' and girls' club work in Michigan,

specializing in recreation. Later she went to Czecho Slovakia, where she spent two years in Y. W. C. A. work. On her return to America, she continued her Y. W. C. A. work in South Dakota. Miss Duthie was an extension specialist at Penn State for a year before she went to Teachers' College, Columbia University, where she graduated in 1923. Since then she has been doing extension work in rural dramatics in the department of rural social organization.

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The restless city far beyond the hill
 Still vainly seeks the peace that ne'er appears,
 While here the tree, the pond, the summer sun
 Have known the secret for a thousand years.
 Helen Martha Peavy

The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life — Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXII

MAY, 1925

Number 8

Vegetable Growing on General Farms

By H. C. Thompson

OF THE 193,000 farms operated in New York in 1919, about 75,000 grew potatoes for market and 35,000 produced other vegetables for sale. In addition to this, over 163,000 farms had farm gardens. While there are fewer farmers in New York now than there were in 1919, the number producing vegetables has probably increased, due to the desire to diversify and to grow some cash crops. From the beginning of the so-called agricultural depression, there has been a desire on the part of many farmers to change their systems of farming, and vegetables have been considered by many. Perhaps this is due to the fact that the general farmer knows little about vegetable growing and has been influenced by some of the glowing accounts of a man here and there making a lot of money on a few acres of land. Of course these accounts are usually exaggerated, and even if entirely true, they are exceptions rather than the rule.

While it is probably true that the vegetable grower has suffered less during the past few years than most other farmers, conditions have not been very rosy. Many vegetable growers have lost money on some crops some years, and even on all crops some years. In general, however, the vegetable grower does not suffer loss on all of his crops the same year. Because he usually grows several kinds of vegetables, he is more likely to come through the year in a sound financial condition than the farmer who depends mainly on one or two crops, or on one livestock enterprise. The general farmers and dairy farmers in some sections of the state have apparently reached this conclusion for they have gone into the production of vegetables as a side line to their regular business. The dairy farmers in sections of Madison County have gone into the production of peas for market, and in parts of Delaware County they have developed a cauliflower industry. In many other sections of the state, general farmers have gone into special crops for market or for the canning factory. In fact, a large part of the sweet corn, peas, tomatoes, and beans grown for canning is produced by the general farmer and not by the specialized vegetable grower. This type of production is better suited to the general farmer than to the specialist, because it is extensive rather than intensive.

The kind of diversification mentioned is probably sound, if the production of specialties is not carried too far. There is danger, however, in the situation, because with

many perishable products it is a very easy matter to overstock the market, resulting in loss not only to the new men, but also to those whose income is derived entirely from vegetables. If all dairy farmers in Delaware and adjoining counties should engage in the production of cauliflower, even with a very small acreage on each farm, there would be such over-production that no one would make any money on the crop. The same thing is true of peas or practically any other vegetable crops grown in the state.

Another danger lies in the fact that general farmers starting into the vegetable business are likely to be plungers, plunging in one year and out the next. It invariably happens that a plunger plunges in when he should have stayed out and stays out when he should go in. This makes it very difficult for the regular gardener to plan his cropping system satisfactorily, for he cannot predict what the other fellow is going to do. The successful gardener usually does not vary his acreages of the various crops to any considerable extent from year to year. He realizes that the weather conditions have more to do with the fluctuations in total yield than the acreage planted by the regulars. The plunger is the disturbing element on the acreage side and the weather on the yield per acre.

No general farmer should go into the production of vegetables for market until he has assured himself that there is a market for what he intends to grow. He should not only find out that there is a market for more of the crop or crops he is to grow, but he

should be sure that he can produce it at a time when the market is not fully supplied. The farmer should study his conditions to see if he can grow satisfactorily the crops for which there seems to be a demand. In fact, the general farmer cannot expect to compete with the specialist unless he has some especially favorable condition, as a favorable climate or soil. The cauliflower growers in Delaware County have a favorable climate where cauliflower can be produced earlier than in the other producing sections of the state. The climatic and soil conditions in sections of Madison County are well suited to the production of peas at a time when they are not produced satisfactorily elsewhere. The muck soils in various sections of New York are so admirably suited to the production of celery, lettuce, onions, and carrots that upland growers are at a disadvantage in producing these crops in competition with the muck men. Unless the general farmer has some special advantage in growing the crop or in supplying a



The Farmer's Best Vegetable Market

special market, he need not hope to be successful. The larger markets are well supplied with most vegetables for a large part of the year, and the New York farmer must compete with other farmers in the various states. There are, however, smaller markets, especially those too small for car lot shipments, that are not well supplied with vegetables. These often are the very best markets, and farmers suitably located would do well to take advantage of such opportunities. Here there is no complicated marketing machinery to master, no transportation problems to study, and no icing and commission charges to pay.

The best market the farmer has for vegetables is his own household, and this should be well supplied before he considers growing vegetables for sale. The figures quoted at the beginning of this article indicate that most farms have a home garden, but they do not tell how many of these are real gardens. A relatively small percentage of farmers grow all the vegetables that are needed by their families even though they produce practically all that the family consumes.

Most farmers should always grow the vegetables needed at home because it is very difficult if not impossible to buy fresh vegetables in country communities, and the family, especially the children, need them. Very few cross-road stores keep fresh vegetables, and even if they did, it would require considerable time and effort as well as cash for the family to get them. Some farmers argue that they can buy vegetables cheaper than they can produce them. The writer does not believe that this is true in most instances and still less true now than normally. As a matter of fact, if the farmer does not grow his own vegetables, the family usually does without them, especially the more perishable vegetables. And it is some of these perishable kinds that are most important in the diet.

I have intimated that it is especially important for the farmer to grow his own supply of vegetables this year. It would seem that he can seldom afford to sell at wholesale and buy at retail, because of the spread between these two prices, but there are times and conditions when this might be good business. It is not very good business for most farmers to do this at this time because of the difference in price levels. Figures compiled by the United States Bu-



The Farm Garden

reau of Labor Statistics show that the price paid New York farmers for farm products in February, 1925, was only 36 per cent above the average price for the corresponding month of the five pre-war years, 1910 to 1914. On the other hand, the wholesale prices for food products in cities were 55 per cent higher in February, 1925, than the five-year average, 1910 to 1914. The retail prices in cities were 56 per cent higher. In other words, the farmer who buys vegetables instead of producing them is selling his other products for 36 per cent above the pre-war price and using part of his money to buy vegetables at 56 per cent above the pre-war level.

If he buys from the city the same products he sells, he is losing the difference between 36 and 56 or 20 per cent. This disparity is due largely to the increase in cost of labor in cities and in industrial work. The wages paid factory workers in New York in February, 1925, for example, were 120 per cent above the pre-war wage level for the same workers. The farmer receiving a return only 36 per cent above the 1910-1914 level cannot afford to buy products, into the handling and transportation of which he pays his share of this 120 per cent increase, if he can produce these things economically at home. Enough kinds of vegetables can be so produced on a large percentage of the farms in New York to meet the needs of the farmer's family.

Even if it were not desirable from the economic standpoint for the farmer to produce vegetables for home use, there are still many reasons why he should do so. It has already been suggested that unless they are produced

at home, the family does without them. Vegetables brought direct from the garden and prepared for serving immediately are much better than those shipped in or even those hauled from a nearby garden and exposed in stores for a few hours to a few days. Some vegetables, as peas, sweet corn, asparagus, string beans, and others, lose quality very rapidly when exposed to dry warm atmosphere in stores. In addition to these things, many of our commercial varieties are inferior in quality to those that should be grown for home use, for commercial varieties are selected because they will hold up in transit and on the market and they may or may not be of good quality. And last, but not least, when the vegetables are grown at home—near the kitchen—the housewife does not have to worry about what she is going to get for dinner.

From the deep beauty of the dying day
That flamed its embers o'er the western hills,
And stained them on the waters as they lay
In quiet resting;
From the singing of the wood thrush in the deep
Recesses of the darkening wood,
And the peaceful brooding of the pines, asleep
In sombre greenness, where they stood
Against the crimson western sky;
From the silent fullness of the sunset hour;
From all I drew a song, that with the power
Of soothing calmed my restless soul.

Frederick H. Lape

How the Florist Farms Under Glass

By Arno H. Nehrling

A RECENT census report shows 3,800 acres devoted to glass farming with crop returns amounting to 77 million dollars a year or about \$20,000 per acre. The latter figure shows an enormous crop value, also a large amount of capital invested and an exceptionally high production cost. It takes three or four men to operate an acre of glass, depending upon the crop being grown, and it requires from 250 to 300 tons of coal to maintain an acre of glass at the required temperature. In making a comparative study of the flower crops being grown we find roses at the head of the list with carnations, chrysanthemums, sweet peas, and violets following in the order named.

The development of this great industry in the United States dates back to the eighteenth century. About that time the wealthier citizens of Boston, Philadelphia, and New York began to cultivate gardens around their residences, usually arranged in terraces after the English style of that period. The revolution a r y w a r stopped progress for a time, but when our new government became established t h e work continued on even a greater scale. The progress has been remarkable. In no phase of horticulture have the advances been as great as in gardening under glass, or floriculture.

The growth of the cut flower industry the past twenty-five years has been phenomenal. The past decade has also witnessed great advances in the production of ornamental plants of all kinds, in fact, the growing of flowers and plants under glass, which was originally a luxury of the wealthy, has developed into a very important profession.

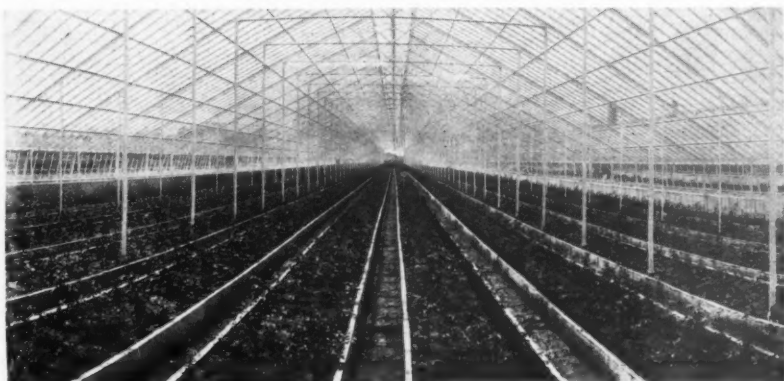
In the earlier days of the industry, greenhouses were very primitive. With production on a larger scale new methods were developed and new equipment came into use. In the character of the greenhouses wonderful advancement has occurred. Twenty-five years ago houses eleven feet in width, covered with sash and heated by hot air flues were considered quite up-to-date. Then came houses from 30 to 60 feet wide, and today we find a number of houses in use over 100 feet in width and 1,000 feet long. The methods of construction and heating have of course also been improved.

When considering the advancement we must not overlook the wonderful development that has occurred in the commercial crops. The rose has been much improved in size of flower and length of stem, and the carnation has been increased in size from that of a half dollar to blooms approximately four inches in diameter. One of the most phenomenal improvements that has been made in any flower has been made in the chrysanthemum, which has been de-

veloped to such an extent that one who knew it twenty-five or thirty years ago would hardly recognize the immense blooms of today. Great improvements have also been made in other cut-flower crops as well as in the so-called potted plants.

The splendid glass structures which shelter the products of the commercial florist of today, as well as those of his wealthy amateur neighbor, represent years of close investigation and study. One of the best evidences of the stable character and dignity which the floral industry has attained is the confidence displayed and the capital which is being invested in new greenhouse construction. It seems almost impossible to further improve, but no doubt the next few years will see continued advancement, for we have every reason to believe that the plant, flower, vegetable, and fruit forcing industry is in its infancy and no business offers fairer inducements for the employment of capital and labor. We have not reached the end and we have reason to expect as much advancement in the future as has occurred in the past.

The men engaged in the industry in New York state have since its infancy contributed materially toward



A Modern Flower Farm

the progress that has been made. The first greenhouse in this state was erected in Buffalo in 1855 by Frederick A. Lord, who later founded the Lord & Burnham Company. This firm today is one of the largest firms in the country specializing in greenhouse construction. Only a few weeks ago this firm signed a contract with the J. W. Davis Company of Terre Haute, Indiana, for the erection of the largest range of greenhouses that has ever been built at one time. This range will consist of eighteen greenhouses each 36 ft. x 704 ft. and two propagating houses 36 ft. x 500 ft., making twenty houses in all, covering approximately twelve acres of ground and doubling the glass area of this firm. To give some idea of this undertaking, it may be stated that 1,300 boxes or 22 carloads of glass and twenty-five tons of putty will be required. If the sash bars were placed end to end they would reach for a distance of ninety miles and the heating pipes for an additional distance of seventy-five miles.

The first flower market in this country was established in New York City about 1870. This phase of the business has developed to immense proportions due to the concentration of wealth in this locality which also insures the grower the highest price possible for his product.

Peter Henderson, who came to New York from Scotland in 1843 and who in 1871 established the seed flower and plant business known as Peter Henderson & Company, deserves much credit for developing and improving the in-

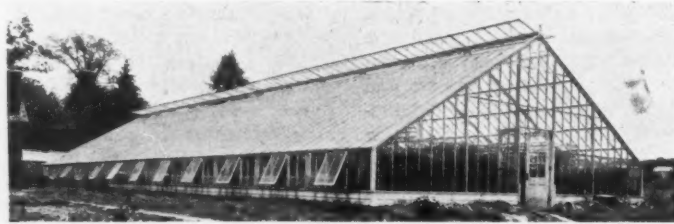
dustry not only in this state but throughout the entire country. Among the other pioneers who have done much to further floricultural work are James Vick, George Ellwanger, Patrick Berry and Grant Thorburn.

Along the educational lines the work of Liberty Hyde Bailey, the dean of American horticulture, will be felt for generations to come. He has had much to do with the development that has occurred in ornamental horticulture and floriculture and is responsible for much of the success of the men engaged in many phases of horticultural work today. His interest in the development of floriculture dates back to 1887, when he became a member of the Society of American Florists, an organization which has done much in furthering the interests of men engaged in this industry.

As early as 1893, nearly one-third of a century ago, in a speech which was printed and widely distributed, he said: "One division of horticulture has been entirely overlooked in educational institutions. This is floriculture, which is probably expanding more rapidly as a business than any other agricultural occupation. Two years ago, nearly 20,000 people were engaged in commercial floriculture, chiefly under glass, and the value of the product was over \$26,000,000. It is an industry to which women are especially adapted, and about 2,000 women were engaged in it in the census year. Moreover, the amateur interest in flowers and ornamental gardening is enormous, probably even exceeding that of fruits in the eastern states. Yet there is no school in North America to which the florists can turn for professional instruction. The Society of American Florists, which is

the strongest agricultural organization in America, has repeatedly urged the importance of floricultural education. There is probably no class of our population of equal extent which is entirely without the means of higher education. Here is unexampled opportunity to make a signal departure in educational institutions. Shall Cornell first enter the field?"

Although a few courses in floriculture were included in the curriculum of the College of Agriculture, it was not until 1913 that the dream of Dean Bailey came true. In that year Professor E. A. White, at present head of the department of floriculture, was called to Cornell from the Massachusetts Agricultural College to organize the first separate department of floriculture in the



A Small Commercial Greenhouse

United States. The department has developed rapidly under his direction and is proud of its many successful graduates in the field. In 1923 the scope of the department was widened when the plant material phases of landscape architecture were taken over under the heading of ornamental horticulture. The facilities at the disposal of the members of the staff due to the rapid development have not been adequate, however, with the erection of the Plant Industry Building and the new range of greenhouses this difficulty will be overcome. The new greenhouses, for which bids were opened last month, will be located on the knoll north of the new Dairy Building and will replace the present range. It will be modern in every respect and will give Cornell one of the finest equipped laboratories in the country for the study of floriculture.

The Leetle Yaller Cat

Last spring our brindle tabby
Brought us seven crawlin', flabby,
Kickin', squirmen' yellin' bits of would-be cat.
And I hadn't heart to drowned 'em,—
Her so proud like when I found 'em,—
So I let 'em live and yawl an' put on fat.

Then a neighbor took the tiger
And another one some like her
And a couple more jest sudden disappeared;
But a leetle playful feller
Fat an' sleek an' striped with yaller
Won the whole blame' fam'ly jest as I'd afeared.

Waal, no work would ever fret him
Fer they'd pamper him and pet him
'Till you couldn't step fer treadin' on his toes.
So he kept agettin' fatter
'Till they'd spiled him fer a ratter
And he'd set behind the stove all day an' doze.

Waal, I'd learned to meekly suffer
Till the dawggoned little duffer
Started what would drove a bloomin' saint to swore.
He would camp on the verandey
When the folks inside was handy
Then he'd mew an' howl an' yell outside the door.

Then the wimmin folks'd go dashin'
In a wild an' headlong fashin'
Fer to let the gol blamed little beggar in.
Waal, he'd sniff around the larder
Then he'd start to beggin' harder
An' to yawlin' fer to let him out agin.

Waal, I swore he'd start me drinkin'
When I sudden got to thinkin'
That the leetle cuss jest aped his human kin.
Don't we yell to git to somewhere
But the minnit that we've come there
Don't we yawl to have 'em let us out agin?

Helen Martha Peavy

Dramatics in the Rural Community

By Mary Eva Duthie

"SAY, IS that Little Country Theater goin' to be here next year? If it is, this is no place for me."

The manager of a side-show on the midway of one of our county fairs is reported to have asked this question as he watched the crowd surging into the Little Theater tent and compared it to his own meager group of patrons. And well may he watch the Little Country Theater with apprehension, for it has come to stay.

What is this Little Country Theater? It is a step toward the reclamation of the county fair by the people of the county. It had almost seemed the time was past when the family could spend a whole-some day at the county fair. Careful mothers were reluctant to take the children, knowing the type of entertainment that was likely to fill their day. True, there were still the exhibits of school work and Junior Project work as well as the biggest "punkin" in the

county, but there was also the probability that the shows on the midway that the youngsters would want to patronize were anything but the ones she would choose.

But a change is on the way. In 1921 and again in 1922 the Cornell Dramatic Club, under the direction of Professor A. M. Drummond, demonstrated at the State Fair in Syracuse the feasibility of high class entertainment. With the simplest equipment, but giving true Cornell Dramatic Club quality, one act plays were staged at frequent intervals throughout the day during the entire week of the fair. Thousands visited the performances. Here was a show worth while.

The demonstration was so successful that one by one the county fairs are taking up the idea. In each case so far the project has been led by the home bureau, but in many cases the grange has lent its able assistance, and the fair boards, often pressed to their financial limit by the exigencies of bad weather and other unavoidable causes, have been most generous in their support. Tents, old dining halls, any available place has been used. A rude stage and the simplest of scenery has sufficed, and with stout hearts and the strongest forces that could be mustered, the cast has striven manfully to be heard, even competing with the merry-go-round and the bally-hoos when the management had placed them too near.

And so the Little Country Theater is coming to take its

place as one of the regular features of the county fair.

The whole family from father down to little Billy can start off for the fair secure in knowing that in addition to the exhibits they are all interested in there will also be a show on the midway that all can enjoy and that will be worth seeing.

But better than the better show aspect, is that of the community exhibit. The plays put on in the Little Country Theater are given by community groups from various

parts of the county not as a money making scheme, for the financial return is rarely more than enough to cover expenses, but as a community contribution to the improvement of the county fair. Often the play is one which has been successfully given in the local community.

At one of the fairs last fall, I heard a man ask of the woman selling tickets, "Is the Avoca Grange on this morning?" She replied that the

Avoca Home Bureau was "on" that afternoon. "Oh," said he, "I'll be back." And he was. He had doubtless seen the play in his own community, but now that his group had launched out into a broader field he wanted to see how they would fare. This was his community exhibit and just as he was sure to visit the corn he was showing and the canned fruit that was his wife's contribution, so he also wanted to visit his community's exhibit, the play in the Little Country Theater.

The Little Country Theater movement has stimulated a great interest in dramatics as a community activity throughout the state. Home bureaus, granges, lodges, and churches are finding the value of dramatics as a wholesome phase of recreation that brings a group together not only for their own good times but for the benefit of the community as well. One act plays are found to be capital material for the grange lecturer's hour, and the Ladies' Aid Bazaar is not complete without one.

The problem in this particular community activity, as with all others, is that of leadership: where to find the person to coach this simple play and take the place of the coach who used to come from outside, work everybody hard for two weeks, put on an elaborate production and go away taking half the proceeds and leaving the town to a bad case of dramatic indigestion; where to find the

(Continued on page 251)



The Little Country Theater at the State Fair

Concentrated Fertilizers, *Commercial*

By E. L. Worthen

THE farmer's fertilizer problem has been further complicated this season by the appearance on the market of several grades of concentrated mixed fertilizers. These mixtures are not the high analysis fertilizers which have been advocated so extensively the last few years. They are even more concentrated. Their manufacture necessitates the use of chemicals not commonly employed by the industry in the manufacture of mixed goods. While these ultra-high analysis mixtures may never entirely replace those manufactured with the old standard chemicals such as acid phosphate, nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, animal tankage, and the common potash salts, there is every reason to believe that they will remain on the market and their use will in all probability increase.

To class as high analysis a fertilizer must contain 14 per cent or more of plant-food expressed in terms of the chemical compounds ammonia, phosphoric acid, and potash. Where the old standard materials have been used exclusively, 20 units, or per cent of plant-food, represents the approximate maximum concentration of factory-mixed goods. Only high potash mixtures exceeded this concentration. Most grades have contained 16 per cent or less, while many with 10 and 12 per cent of plant-food have persisted on the market.

These new concentrated mixtures contain from 30 to 40 per cent of available plant-food. They have the same ratio of ammonia, phosphoric acid, and potash as occur in standard high analysis grades. The 4-16-20 is simply a double concentration 2-8-10; the 8-16-8 is twice the strength of the old 4-8-4; while the 6-18-6 contains the same ratio of the three plant-food constituents as the 3-9-3 and 4-12-4. The only real difference is in concentration secured through the use of chemicals containing a higher percentage of the plant-food constituents.

In these new concentrated mixtures, double super-phosphate is used instead of the common acid phosphate. This more concentrated phosphatic material is like acid phosphate, manufactured from phosphate rock. By the elimination of gypsum—which constitutes approximately 50 per cent of acid phosphate, a concentration of 30 to 45 per cent of available phosphoric acid is secured. This phosphoric acid is largely in the water-soluble form of monocalcium phosphate the same as in ordinary acid phosphate.

Several new concentrated nitrogenous materials have appeared on the market since the war. They are the result of advancement in the commercial manufacture of synthetic nitrogenous compounds. Urea is an example of such a material. Nitrogen and phosphorus have been combined into a concentrated compound known as ammonium phosphate or ammo-phos. Potassium nitrate may be used as a

combined source of ammonia and potash. By employing these and other concentrated chemicals, it is not difficult to secure a fertilizer containing 30 to 40 per cent of plant-food and still possessing good drilling qualities.

The introduction of these concentrated mixtures has raised the question of possible crop injury due to the excessive concentration of soluble salts in the immediate vicinity of the plant roots. Experiments, while perhaps inconclusive, indicate little if any injury where the fertilizer is well mixed with the soil. While some additional precaution may be found necessary in the method of application, it is safe to assume that the use of these concentrated mixtures will not be dependent on any temporary "burning" of the plant. Any such injury can readily be

avoided through proper methods of application.

The real determining factor in choosing between mixtures of different composition is price. Unless these concentrated mixtures offer plant-food at a lower price than the ordinary high analysis goods, their use can not be justified. The fact that gypsum and other impurities in fertilizers have some value should not be overlooked. The delivered price of the desired plant-

food should in general be the determining factor in choosing between factory-mixed goods, irrespective of their concentration.

Based on this season's prices, these concentrated fertilizers have offered no real saving in price when compared with the New York's High Five mixtures, particularly the 5-10-5 and 4-12-4. The former mixture contains the same proportionate amounts of ammonia, phosphoric acid, and potash as the 8-16-8. The price of the 5-10-5 is actually lower on the basis of the plant-food content than the 8-16-8. The 4-12-4 mixture is of exactly the same composition as the 6-18-6 except it is only two-thirds as concentrated. The price at which the 6-18-6 is offered will not justify its use in preference to the 4-12-4.

The important point is that the price of these new concentrated mixtures has not been worked out on the same basis as that of ordinary high analysis fertilizers. The additional plant-food furnished is not offered at the equivalent price asked for the extra plant-food secured in the ordinary high analysis mixture over that in fertilizers of low analysis. Nor is it offered at a price comparable with that of additional plant-food secured through the more concentrated of the high-analysis mixtures up to those containing a total of 20 per cent of the plant-food constituents.

At this season's prices these new concentrated mixtures offer little saving over the high-analysis goods commonly used. When compared with the high-analysis mixtures which have been recommended in New York state, the price



The Result of An Experiment

is fully as high on the basis of plant-food content. In fact, at present prices the 5-10-5, 4-12-4, 6-8-4, 4-8-10 and 0-10-10 which constitute New York's High Five, furnish plant-food at fully as low a figure as these more concentrated mixtures. If, through a reduction in manufacturing costs, plant-food is offered at a lower price in these more concentrated mixtures, they will naturally replace the lower composition analyses in ratios corresponding with New York's High Five. Until this change is made in the mixed fertilizer recommendations in the state, New York farmers may assume that there is no worth-while saving to be made through the purchase of the ultra-concentrated mixtures.

New York's "High Five" Fertilizers

5—10—5

200 pounds of nitrate of soda.
100 pounds of sulfate of ammonia.
400 pounds of animal tankage or dried ground fish scrap.

1100 pounds acid phosphate.

200 pounds muriate of potash.

4—12—4

160 pounds sulfate of ammonia.
400 pounds animal tankage or dried ground fish scrap.
1280 pounds of acid phosphate.
160 pounds muriate of potash.

6—8—4

200 pounds nitrate of soda.
175 pounds sulfate of ammonia.
400 pounds animal tankage or dried ground fish scrap.
900 pounds acid phosphate.
125 pounds of muriate of potash.
200 pounds kainit.

4—8—10

100 pounds nitrate of soda.
50 pounds sulfate of ammonia.
500 pounds animal tankage or dried ground fish scrap.
875 pounds acid phosphate.
375 pounds muriate of potash.
100 pounds kainit.

0—10—10

500 pounds steamed bone meal.
800 pounds acid phosphate.

300 pounds muriate of potash.

400 pounds kainit.

5-10-5. Use for vegetables on upland soils. Let it replace the old 4-8-4. A good potato fertilizer on sandy soils. The grade that should be used on the home vegetable and flower garden.

4-12-4. For potatoes, cabbage, beans and peas produced as field crops under conditions justifying a mixed fertilizer. It is the most economical of the factory-mixed fertilizers for the grain crops. When acid phosphate will not suffice for grain, this grade of mixed fertilizer may be used.

6-8-4. Use in place of the 5-10-5 for vegetables and flowers where a larger proportion of nitrogen or ammonia is desired. This is the grade to use for top-dressing timothy meadows when the use of complete fertilizer can be justified. It is the best mixture for lawns.

4-8-10. Use for celery on muck land. Apply 1,000 pounds with 500 pounds of acid phosphate to the acre for lettuce on muck. The 1,500 pounds would be equivalent to a one-ton application of a 2-8-5 fertilizer.

Mixed fertilizers, and in most instances complete fertilizers, are essential for the vegetable crops produced intensively. The market gardener, the trucker, and the floriculturist have need for large amounts of complete fertilizer. In the field production of vegetables, mixed fertilizers can generally be used advantageously in New York state. Where manure is applied, particularly for field grown vegetables, acid phosphate in addition will give good returns.

However, their need in the production of the common field crops is decidedly limited. Acid phosphate, along with clover or manure, has been found a sound, economic fertilizer practice in grain and hay rotations. For fruit, nitrate of soda and sulfate of ammonia have been found more profitable than mixed fertilizers. Even with the field-produced vegetables such as cabbage, beans, peas and potatoes, acid phosphate will often give greater profit than a complete fertilizer, particularly where the land is liberally manured.

The use of acid phosphate, nitrate of soda, or sulfate of ammonia where one of these fertilizer materials will suffice, and either home-mixing or the purchase of one of the five high analysis mixed fertilizers when conditions justify mixed goods, will lead to fertilizer economy in New York agriculture.

Unrest

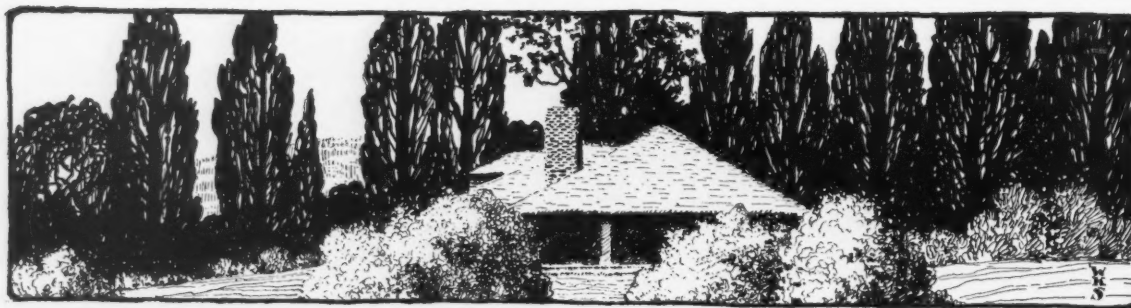
Over the mill wheel rushes the river,
Forever pouring,
Incessantly roaring,
Unrestfully leaping,
Tempestuously sweeping,
On to the sea it hurries forever!

Within the broad ocean
'Twould rest from its motion,
But lo, the great sun
Wills it shall not be done
With leaping and turning
The huge mill stones burning;
'Tis lifted on high,
And as clouds it floats by,
Back to the source of its primeval yearning!

It descends in the rain
And collects once again
In a thousand bright rills
From a thousand green hills,
And headlong continues its rush to the main!

Oh unhappy river,
Unrestful forever,
Compelled thus to flow,
Unceasing to go
From hill, rill, and mill;
Wilt thou never be still?
When shalt thou be spent?
When rest in content?
Will the sun ne'er relent,
O Sisyphean river?

Leon A. Hausman



Through Our Wide Windows



The Cornell Countryman

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Incorporated 1914

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Ithaca, New York

May, 1925

WHAT have become of the old-fashioned barn dance, the huskin' bee, and the church social? Where are the good old community gatherings, where every one in town used to get together and have the time of their lives,—where there were always plenty of wholesome amusement and no end of good things to eat?

Within the past few years these parties have almost entirely disappeared. The old time community spirit has been sacrificed to the automobile, the movie, and the radio. It has become too easy to jump into the flivver and take the family into town to the movies, or to stay at home and listen in on the radio,—too easy, that is, for the social good of the community. Modern inventions have brought a more broadening influence to the individual, it is true, but this has been to the detriment of the community.

What we need is more of the old-fashioned get-togethers, where Dad can talk things over with the "boys", and mother can get all the latest gossip first-hand, and the kids can have an uproarious time all by themselves. But how can we have them if folks prefer the movies to the social? Per-

haps the solution lies in amateur theatricals, in which there is now a rapidly increasing interest in the country districts. In this issue, Miss Duthie's article on "Dramatics in the Rural Community" discusses the possibilities of the little country theater in reviving the community spirit. The local talent play does much to arouse the needed enthusiasm, and incidentally may help to pay off the church debt. And when your play is selected to be put on at the county fair, will you not have a great deal of satisfaction and just pride in showing the other towns what your community can do?

NOT LONG ago we ran away from the classroom, with its lectures and dull text books, to spend a well-earned mid-term vacation back home. Once more our enthusiasm for country life bubbled over while we lived again the solid simple life of the folk on the land. Once more we got fresh whiffs of that five-o'clock-in-the-morning air, got our hands on the livestock, and with our feet in the unfolding furrow, felt the plow handles dig mercifully into our ribs.

We were glad to be back, to know again the freedom of the great outdoors, to reap the satisfaction of hard work well done, to enjoy the blessings of a real honest-to-goodness home.

Too soon we had to return to school, but not without a fresh coat of tan, a new inspiration, and a renewed pledge to the soil and to those who till.

MANY have been wondering just what difference the creation of the College of Home Economics will make in the educational world and particularly here at Cornell. To the undergraduate the change is now scarcely noticeable, since the administration stays in the same hands and to all outward appearances is the same. To the faculty the change means an opportunity for greater specialization in the various departments of home economics activities. To the graduate of the college rather than of the school of home economics the significance will be in the added prestige, but most of all in the better training for her job as a homemaker.

We are glad to announce that R. Clapp '27, of Grand Gorge, has been elected to our business staff.



Former Student Notes

'74 B.S., '86 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Comstock, professors emeritus of entomology, and nature study respectively, returned home April 17 from an interesting trip to Hawaii, where they have been since Thanksgiving. When Professor Comstock left, he had just completed his *Introduction to Entomology*, which represents the standard work on entomology in America.

'07 B.S.—John Goldhaar is teaching economic geography in the Seward Park High School in New York and is living at 1258 Evergreen Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.

'10 B.S.—Philip H. Elwood is now the head of the department of landscape architecture at Iowa State College and recently published a book entitled, *American Landscape Architecture*. He is also the faculty editor and organizer of the "Horizon," and plans during the coming summer to conduct a domestic travel school through the eastern part of the United States and will probably visit Ithaca.

'12-'13 W.C.—William F. Heeg, after a varied farm experience, has settled down. He has begun building up a considerable nursery at Hollis, Long Island. Special landscape and decorating jobs are one of the largest parts of his business.

'12 B.S.—Hawley B. Rogers, agricultural agent for the Erie Railroad, attended the meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers at Cornell April 10 and 11.

'12 B.S.—John R. Van Kleek is a member of the firm of Stiles and Van Kleek, landscape and golf course architects at 663 Central Avenue, St. Petersburg, Fla. The firm has charge of city planning in Oldsmar, Davenport, Highland Lake, Silver Lake, and Miaka Heights, Fla. It has also designed and built the famous Pasadena Country Club at St. Petersburg, Fla.

'13 B.S.—Cass W. Whitney, who has recently been engaged in vocal teaching in Ithaca, recently began a twenty-

'21 B.S.—Leonard K. Elmhirst and Mrs. Willard Straight, widow of Willard Straight '01, were married at her home at Old Westbury, Long Island, on April 3. J. V. Elmhirst '25 W.C., acted as best man. Mr. Elmhirst was in the army service before coming to Cornell. While here, he was president of the Cosmopolitan Club, a member of Telluride Association, vice-president of the British-American Club, a member of Janus, of the Cornell Dramatic Club, and the manuscript club. He was also an instructor in the English department.

After getting his degree here, he organized a school of agriculture at the International University in India.

Mrs. Elmhirst's latest gift to Cornell is the new Cornell Union building, recently named Willard Straight Hall. Her former husband was long prominent in international affairs and a trustee of the University. Mrs. Elmhirst has followed his interest with frequent gifts to the institution.

four weeks' contract with the Redpath Chautauqua Company. He is to sing the leading role in the Gilbert and Sullivan opera, "The Mikado," and after a tour through the south, will travel north through the middle west.

'14 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Roy N. Harvey of Delhi, New York, announce the birth of a daughter, Mary May, on April 1, at the A. N. Brady Maternity Home at Albany, N. Y.

'15 B.S.—Winifred Moses is the household editor of *Charm*, a magazine published at 50 Bank Street, Newark, N. J.

'16 B.S.—Henry A. Schradieck is

president and professor of zoology and nature study at Urbana Junior College, Urbana, Ohio. The school was started in 1923 with nine students and by this fall it is expected the registration will reach seventy-five. Freshman and sophomore work only are given at the college, and Schradieck writes that the staff hopes to produce some good material to send on to Cornell.

'16 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Paul Wing (Miss Anna Kerr '16) have recently been visiting friends here in Ithaca—incidentally to leave the children with Grandpa "Hy" while Mrs. Wing goes on a trip to Bermuda with friends. Mr. Wing is with the D. H. Burrell Company, of Little Falls and represents them in the selling of dairy machinery and supplies. Mr. and Mrs. Wing still reside at 45 Alexander St., Little Falls, N. Y.

'17 B.S.; '18 M.S.—George Haines was with the animal husbandry department at Cornell until March, 1922, when he left to take an appointment as specialist in animal husbandry and dairying in the Office of Experiment Stations in the United States Department of Agriculture. His address is Office of Experiment Stations, Washington, D. C.

'18 B.S.—J. Brackin Kirkland is working for his doctor's degree in farm management and agricultural economics in connection with his work with the extension department.

'18 B.S.—Raymond A. Perry, manager of Hygeia Ice Cream Company of Elmira, banqueted about sixty ice cream dealers the evening of April 20. Walter V. Price '20, B.S., a member of the dairy department staff, was one of the speakers. Perry reports a constantly growing business.

'18 B.S.—Hugh L. Cosline, who has been teaching agriculture at Forestville, has given up his job, and is going in for editorial news writing.

'19 B.S.—Cuthbert W. Fraser, who is secretary of the National Stand-

ard Parts Association in Detroit, Mich., is located at 2539 Woodward Building.

'20 B.S.—Clayton T. Bridges, and Mrs. Jean Eagan Bridges, and her daughter Lillian, will move to Moravia in June, where Mr. Bridges will teach agriculture, and Mrs. Bridges French and Latin in the high school.

'20-'21 W.C.—Clinton Burnett is now running market gardens at Orchard Park, New York.

'20 B.S.—Stanley B. Duffies is still living at 95 North Main Street, Clintonville, Wisconsin.

'20-'21 W.C.—Jean Denison is interested in politics, and is a member of the Canadian conservative opposition. Her address is Ottawa, Canada.

'20 B.S.—Last December, George B. Gordon left the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to become one of the foresters of the Department of Conservation and Development in New

Jersey. His address is Trenton, N. J., in care of the department.

'20-'21 W.C.—H. L. Laib, who was recently married, is running his fruit farm near Redhook, N. Y.

'20 B.S.—James J. Perley is the proprietor of an auto park and of Perley's Auto Super-Station at 1316 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, California. He lives at 960 Edgecliff Drive.

'20 B.S.—William D. Warren is now with a private chemical laboratory in Utica. When the United States entered the World War, Warren left for France, and returned here later to get his B.S. degree. He was married in June, 1924, to Miss Marjorie Hastings, Elmira '21 A.B. They are now living at Hartford Place, Utica, New York.

'21 B.S.—Florence G. Beck is an instructor in foods and nutrition at the Cheyney Training School for Teachers, Cheyney, Pa. She writes that last summer she spent three weeks at the Iowa State College doing work in experimental cooking and bacteriology. She hopes to return this summer and continue her work toward an M. S. degree.

'21 B.S., '22 M.F.—Henry B. Bosworth is now engaged in project timber work at Williams, Arizona, after having been for one year in a ranger district and another in administration work in a forest office.

'21 W.C.—William G. Hall, who has been herdsman of William Rockefeller's Rockwood Durham Herd at Bay Pond, New York, for the past three and one-half years, is now with the Strathglass Farm at Port Chester, N. Y.

'21 B.S.—Earl D. Merrill, of 226 Kenwood Avenue, Rochester, New York, announce the birth of a daughter, Marjorie Lois, on April 17.

'21 B.S.—The engagement of Freeman Howlett to Miss Jean M. Waterbury of Detroit, Mich., has just been announced. Miss Waterbury was a 1922 graduate of the University of Michigan, and Mr. Howlett, who was an instructor here in the pomology department until May, 1924, returned to Cornell and passed the examination for his Ph.D. degree. He is at present doing experimental work in the Ohio Experiment Station at Wooster. Their marriage will take place in the fall.

'21 M.S.—P. V. Horn was recently appointed as assistant professor in the School of Business Administration, Syracuse University. His address is Comstock Avenue, Syracuse.

'21 B.S.—Marcus A. McMaster, who has been teaching floriculture at the University of Maryland, is now junior



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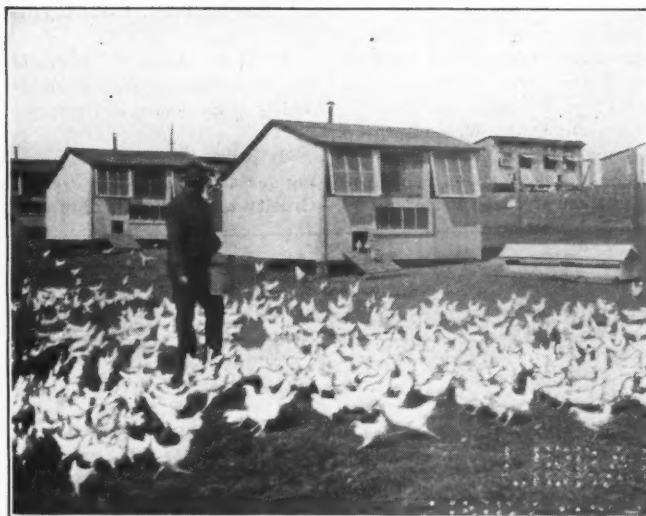


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plant quarantine inspector at the port of New York. His address is 207 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

'21 M.S.—Dr. Frank Waldo Lathrop of the University of Minnesota will teach here in the Summer School of the department of rural education.

'21 B.S.—John S. Kirkendall is teaching Agriculture in the Newark Valley High School at Newark Valley, N. Y.

'21 B.S.—James B. Wilson is working for the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children in Buffalo, N. Y.

'22 B.S.—A former circulation manager of the COUNTRYMAN, "Clif" Buck, writes that he has just made a start at farming at Salt Point, N. Y. His letter in part reads: "We have a place of 112 acres, about 90 of it being tillable. Our crops for the past year consisted of 5 acres corn silage, 2½ acres corn for grain, 2½ Rural New Yorker potatoes, 15 acres of oats, 35 acres of hay, 5 of orchard, and 20 plus of tillable pasture. We have 10 cows, 3 of which are purebred Guernseys, and 1 purebred Guernsey bull. We have 330 hens, mostly leghorns, 4 pigs, 2 horses, rats, cats, and mice and other things too numerous to mention."

'22 B.S.—Lewis E. Fitch is now county agent in Nassau County with headquarters at Mineola, New York. He has been at Athens, Georgia, instructing in agricultural engineering at the State College of Agriculture and doing rehabilitation work among the soldiers.

'22 B.S.—Samuel M. Foster recently returned from California where he was working on a fruit farm. At present, he is working in the college orchard here while doing some work in the library. He expects to return to California next fall.

'22 W.C.—R. W. Freyschmidt went to Bradentown, Florida, immediately after completing his course in dairying, and has built a successful ice cream business in that city. He writes that he now owns a \$20,000 outfit, a home, a Hudson sedan, a wife, and all the other fixtures.

'22 B.S.—Donald E. Marshall, who accompanied A. C. Mattison to the Island of Crete, was recently married and now resides at Candia, on the island.

'22 B.S.—The engagement of Sally R. Merritt '22 to Henry Gully of Brooklyn, N. Y., was announced on November 28, 1924. Sally at present is head dietitian at Grant Hospital, Columbus, Ohio.

'22 B.S.—Lee I. Towsley is with the Retail Credit Company at 11 Broadway, New York. Frank B. Mitchell '22 is also with this concern. Towsley lives at 851 West End Avenue, New York.

'23 B.S.—Sihon W. Baker and Miss Margaret C. Mapes of Forest Home Drive, Ithaca, N. Y., were married on March 21 at Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Baker is teaching agriculture in the high school at Holley, N. Y.

'23 B.S.—Glen Bretch is teaching vocational agriculture at Clymer, N. Y.

'23 B.S.—Irene Dobroski is doing special research work on cranberry



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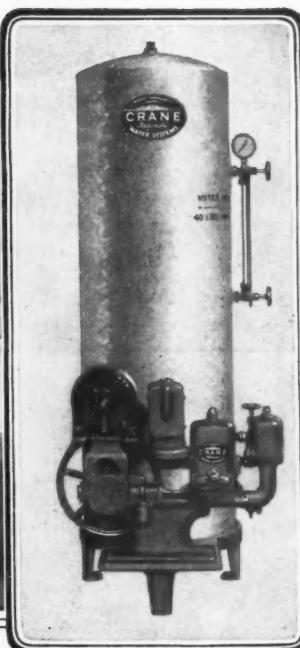
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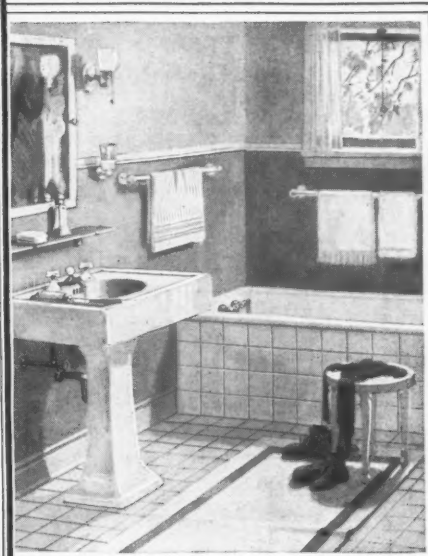
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The Crane automatic water system is simple, compact. It comes to you ready to install in a day. The automatic pump is driven by a small electric motor or a sturdy gasoline engine. The electric pump is entirely automatic, starting when the pressure drops. The gasoline unit ceases pumping when the pressure is restored.

Motor, pump and tank require little space. They can be placed in the cellar or at any point where they will do their work most easily and cheaply. And they will take water from open or driven well, from cistern, from lake or spring.

See the plumbing contractor or hardware man who handles Crane products, or write to Crane Co. for "Comfort and Health for Farm Homes."

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diseases at the Thompson Institute of Plant Research, in Yonkers. After doing graduate work here, she spent some time at Wood's Hole, Massachusetts. She can now be reached at 114 Palmer Avenue, Yonkers, New York.

'23 B.S.—H. W. Luffman is supervising the vegetable production at the New York State Hospital at Rome, New York.

'23 B.S.—William L. Norman, formerly county agent in Tompkins Coun-

ty, and later instructor in the farm management department, became county agent in Madison County with headquarters at Nampville, April 1.

'23 B.S.—Arthur J. Powers is in charge of the dairy laboratory in one of Borden's plants located at 90 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

'23 B.L.A.—Ralph W. Stewart of Toronto, Canada, and Miss Ruth Elizabeth Lowe, of 340 South Geneva St., Ithaca, were married at the First

Presbyterian Church of Ithaca on April 14. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart left for a ten-day wedding trip, after which they will make their home in Buffalo.

Both were in the College of Agriculture from '18 to '22, when landscape art was transferred to the Architecture College. Since his graduation Mr. Stewart has been associated with the firm of Harries, Hall, and Kruse, architects and engineers of Toronto, with a branch office in Buffalo.

'23 B.S., '25 M.F.—Philip C. Wakeley is a junior forester in the Southern Forest Experiment Station of the United States Forest Service. His office is Room 323, Customs House, New Orleans, La. He writes that his wife, Alice A. C. Carlson '23 has been visiting friends in Florida lately.

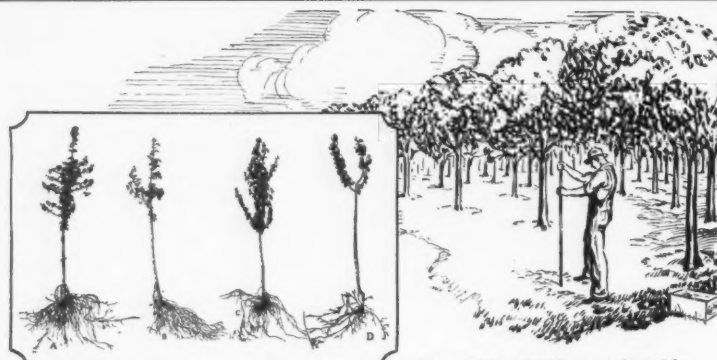
'23 B.S.—Glen Louis Werly was married to Miss Ruth M. Gausmann of Grand Gorge, New York, April 6, 1925, at the home of the bride's grandmother at Leonia, N. Y. They will reside at 607 Walnut Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

'04-'25—In a recent get-together in the Warwick Hotel at St. Louis, Mo., a group of Cornell alumni made plans for the organization of a Purina Cornell Club. The members are Cornell alumni who are at present with the Purina Mills of St. Louis, Mo. The following list contains the names of these Cornellians and what they are doing. Any mail addressed to them c/o Purina Mills, St. Louis, Mo., will reach them. S. D. Wilkins '04 is a research chemist. R. Colston '18 and W. H. Hutchings '22 are assistant sales managers. N. A. Smith '13, W. E. Davis '14, H. E. Luhrs '22, H. A. Huschke '22, F. E. Boshart '23, H. B. Davis '23 and A. K. Strong '25 are salesmen in New York state. The following men are salesmen in different states: Forest Secor '11, Minnesota; C. W. Nordgren '20, Pennsylvania; W. H. Davies '22, Maryland; C. T. Hartman '22, Pennsylvania, and Paul Walker '23, Nebraska. F. H. Glann '24 is a dairy extension man.

'24 B.S.; '24 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Arnold (Grace L. Bay '24), are living at Rushville, New York. Arnold is engaged in farming.

'24-'25 W.C.—Marshall Budd is back working with his father. They own a large fruit farm, growing mostly Rhode Island greenings at Salt Point, Dutchess County, New York.

'24-'25 W.C.—Norval Budd, who took the general ag course last winter, is now working on the fruit farm owned by the father of E. C. Paine '25. He liked Cornell so well that he



Trees "A" and "C" were planted in blasted holes. Trees "B" and "D" were planted in unblasted holes. The trees are all of the same age. Notice results both above and below ground. Made from actual photograph.

Blasted tree holes bring earlier crops

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Equitable Bldg., New York, N. Y.



expects to be back next fall for the four-year course. His present address is Pine Hill Farm, Albion, New York.

'24 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Burnham of Newtonville, Mass., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy Irene, to Rodney C. Eaton '24, of Nyack, N. Y. Eaton is appliance sales manager for the Rockland Light and Power Company in Nyack. They plan to be married in the fall.

'24 B.S.—D. S. Cook, of the extension department, was presented a handsome gun at the close of the Ithacan Aid Cornell campaign in appreciation of his services. "Dave" worked the entire week of the drive in the campaign offices helping with the publicity. The gun itself was handsomely engraved and had a gold trigger.

'24 B.S.—Charles J. Peckham has recently returned from a 12,000 mile trip through the West.

On his tour "Chuck" was engaged in almost every kind of avocation—from harvesting wheat, working on a cattle ranch, to selling medicine chests.

He is now working for the New York Life Insurance Company in their New York office, and is picking men to sell life insurance. Any mail may be sent to his home in Brooklyn, where it will be forwarded to him.

'24 B.S.—"Dick" Raymond is a bacteriologist in one of Borden's plants, which is located at 90 Third Ave., Brooklyn. "Dick" will be remembered as one of the players on last year's basketball team.

'24 B.S.—Irving H. Rodwell is now instructing in the marketing course of the College of Agriculture and taking graduate work. He is living at 214 Thurston Avenue. Last summer he worked his way across the continent in company with George R. Kreisel, William B. Philips, and J. L. Sears, all '24 men. They worked in the wheat fields of Nebraska and the orchards of the Hood River Valley in Oregon. They worked their way home from San Francisco to Baltimore on the Pacific mail freighter *Santa Malta*.

'24 B.S.—Alexander M. Ross, who has been doing engineering work for the department of public works on Staten Island, has accepted a position with James D. Lacy Company, consulting foresters and timber estimators of New York City. He will be stationed with their staff of foresters in Quebec. Mail may be sent to his home at 154 Myrtle Avenue, Staten Island.

'24 B.S.—Winfred Zimmerman has secured the position of teacher of home economics at Barnesboro, Pennsylvania.

'24 B.S.—Merton Taylor has recently been appointed as assistant county manager of Erie County.



Three Steps Toward Profit

You are three long steps nearer to bigger farm profits when you own a Case steel thresher:

1. You can thresh at your convenience, with less help in field and home, for twenty years or more. This cuts expense to almost nothing.
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3. You can do the same good work for some of the neighbors. Custom work with a Case pays you well for your time—in cash.

Seven sizes of Case steel threshers give you these advantages:

Simple construction. No unnecessary parts to wear. Great capacity for power required.

Ease and certainty of adjustment for good threshing of all grains and seeds. Any farmer can operate a Case successfully.

Great strength and rigidity, due to 83 years of experience in building threshers, assures dependable performance and long life.

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AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

'24 B.S.—John R. Curry entered the U. S. Forest Service during the past summer. He is stationed in the Ozark National Forest with headquarters at Russellville, Arkansas, and detailed for lumber sale appraisal and management work. Mr. and Mrs. Curry announced on September 1, the birth of a son.

'24 B.S.—Two more assistant dietitians to the cause—Laura Allen, who can be addressed at the Chil-

dren's Hospital in Boston, and Margaret Kelley, who has taken her abode at Clifton Springs.

'24 B.S.—Winifred Zimmerman has a very responsible position as head of the Home Economics Department at Barnesboro, Pa.

'24 B.S.—John G. Seibel is doing graduate work in the farm management department at Cornell. His address is 301 Bryant Avenue.

'24 B.S.—Marion Nelson, a gradu-

ate of the Institutional Management Department, dreaded to think of parting with her childhood days, so she recently accepted a position in one of Childs restaurants in New York City.

'24 Ph.D.—W. E. Loomis was appointed a research fellow in Botany by the National Research Council at Washington. He is carrying on investigations at the college. During October he was married to Miss Helen Parke of Ithaca.

'24 B.S.—Martha N. Signor has recently completed a course in dietetics at the Highland Hospital in Rochester, and is now dietitian in the hospital at Plattsburg, New York.

'24 B.S.—Bruno S. Wallendorf is teaching biology in one of the high schools in Brooklyn, N. Y., and is also assistant coach of athletics. His address is 1271 Hancock Street.

'24 B.S.—On February 1, Edward William, Jr., became county club agent in New Castle County, Delaware, and associated with the extension service of the University of Delaware at Newark. He should be addressed at Wolf Hall, Newark, Delaware.

'24 B.S.—Ellwood Wilson has accepted a position as forester for the State of New Jersey, Department of Conservation and Development, with headquarters at Trenton.

'24 B.S.—Marguerite Pigott is in the Uptown Branch of the Henry Street Settlement in New York, doing social service work. She has sewing classes and several clubs to supervise and is also running the small dining room at which the settlement workers have their meals. Her address is 232 East Seventy-ninth St.

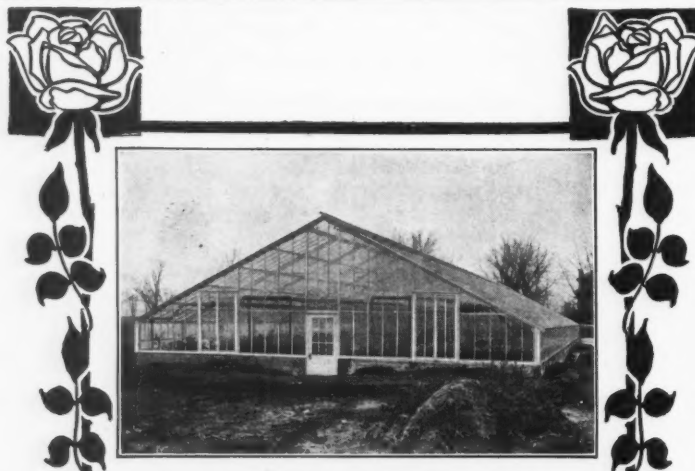
'24 Ph.D.—Evelyn I. Fernald, who instructed here last year, is now an assistant professor in Botany at Rockford College, Ill.

'24 B.S.—J. C. Curtis, who finished last February, is the assistant store manager of Jones, Russell Co., the leading florist of Cleveland.

'24 M.S.—Mr. J. P. George, who did graduate work here in Rural Education is now in charge of the crops department of the State School of Agriculture at Morrisville.

'24 B.S.—"Jim" Sears, "Irv." Rodwell, George Kreisel, and "Bill" Phillips are back again after a seven months' jaunt across the continent. After reaching the Pacific Coast, they wended their ways down to Mexico, took a look at the Panama Canal, and started the return trip around through Baltimore. George and Irv. are to be connected with the department of Farm Management.

'24 B.S.—Miss Matilda Fellman recently entered into a partnership with



How Would You Like to Take 5 or 6 Thousand Dollars From a Piece of Land 60x300?

NOT take it once, but year in and year out, have 5 or 6 thousand dollars keep right on coming.

You can do it with a greenhouse growing flowers.

Figures will plainly show you that for an equal amount of money invested, there are few propositions that are so pleasant to work at, and so rich in the money returns.

Write home about it.

Let's all get-together and talk it over.

More and more every year, college men are going into the greenhouse or flower shop business.

Don't know of one who isn't making good money and having a lot of fun doing it.

If interested write to the Manager of our Service Department, Ulmer Building, Cleveland, Ohio, who will give your letter his personal attention.

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Chicago
St. Louis
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Why Agricultural College Graduates are on the Purina Mills Pay Roll

(Special to the Class of '25)

FOR thirty years the Purina Mills have maintained a department devoted to the development of the most approved thoughts on animal nutrition and live-stock feeding.

It's a big job—this business of helping the farmer lower his cost of producing milk, eggs, pork and beef. It means continual research work in the laboratories of Purina Mills.

It means a staff of chemists to test and analyze the grains and other ingredients used in making balanced rations. It means a staff of practical farmers to make actual field and feed-lot comparisons between the efficiency and economy of various mixtures. It means a staff of educated young men to go to the farmer's own barn—to help him balance his home-grown feeds with proper concentrates—to help him cull his non-producers—to teach him to keep daily records of his milk and egg production—and to impress upon him the importance of knowing his feed cost.

Whenever you gentlemen see a checkerboard bag of Purina Chows, you can take a personal pride in it, for the Purina Mills are relying on agricultural college graduates like you upon their staff to maintain the high standard of Purina Chows.

As long as there is a place for a ration which proves by actual records that it lowers the farmer's production costs, there is a big place for Purina Chows. And as long as there is that big place for Purina Chows, there will be a place in Purina Mills for many of the men who have learned the principles of scientific feeding.

PURINA MILLS, 966 Gratiot Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Kansas City, Mo.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Fort Worth, Texas



Nashville, Tenn.
East St. Louis, Ill.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Remember This

when you start to manage your own dairy herd:

There's one item of expense that you can save money on. It's the most important item of all—the feed bill.

At prices now, and at prices as they will very likely be when you begin to milk your own cows,

Diamond Corn Gluten Meal

gives you the most milk-making protein for your money. Which is why it is

IN
EVERY LIVE DEALER'S STOCK
AND
EVERY GOOD DAIRY RATION

Corn Products Refining Company
New York Chicago

Also Mfrs. Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed



(40% Protein)

her aunt, Miss Sadie Ratner, and together they have opened The Green Floral Shop at Port Chester, N. Y. The shop is distinctive in its arrangement and decoration, being finished in a beautiful shade of green. Miss Fellman is very enthusiastic about her new project.

'24 Ph.D.—K. L. and S. T. Lung have been touring England and France since leaving Cornell, for the purpose of studying agricultural economics in these countries, before their return to China.

'25 W.C.—Frederick Baumann is herdsman on the Ashley Farms, Newton Square, Pennsylvania.

'25 M.S.—D. N. Misra who majored in an hus and dairy industry is sailing for his home at Jhelum, Punjab, India, where he hopes to establish a laboratory.

'25 B.S.—Glenn Bass has secured a permanent position, which he will take up immediately after graduation this June as poultryman for Mr. Henry Burden at Cazenovia, and will have charge of 4,000 little chickens and 2,000 hens.

'25 W.C.—Walter Cole and Kathleen Green were married at Cicero, N. Y., on April 11. Mr. Cole was an employee of the poultry department for some time before taking the short course.

'25 W.C.—E. W. Jones stopped in at the dairy department a few weeks ago to say he was on his way to a po-

Pamphlets

Bulletins

Booklets

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It doesn't make much difference what you call them. They are written in a popular style, and are meant for general distribution. They tell useful facts about farm and home.

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Write to the Office of Publication of the New York State College of Agriculture for a catalog which lists their titles. Your name on a postcard, with the symbol E-47 will bring it. Then check the ones you can use. They will be sent promptly.

sition with the Woodlawn Farm Dairy Company, Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania.

'25 W.C.—Paul S. Landon is farming at Trumansburg, New York.

'25 W.C.—Nathan Lawrence is in the employ of the Rochester, New York, Board of Health.

'25 W.C.—J. H. McGillic is dairyman at the State Hospital at Utica, N. Y.

'25 B.S.—A. S. Mills is now special field assistant in Greene County with headquarters at Catskill, N. Y.

'25 W.C.—C. D. Patterson is back on his job as sanitary inspector for the city of Port Jervis, New York.

'25 B.S.—W. Wiley Porter is an efficiency expert with Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.

'25 B.S.—"Don" Ries, who was last term an instructor in entomology here, is an instructor in entomology at the University of Michigan at East Lansing. His address is Box 1042, East Lansing, Mich.

'25 W.C.—Ross F. Talbott is working for the Hall Ice Cream Company of Binghamton, N. Y.

'25 W.C.—Michael J. Wutch, Jr., is with the Mowrer Dairy Company, West Reading, Pa.

Dramatics in the Rural Community (Continued from page 237)

leader who will helpfully and kindly draw out of each his best effort and bind all together in a united whole, and do it simply and quietly.

Every community has natural leaders and the slight amount of technical training they need to direct the community dramatics is available. Under the auspices of the County Home Bureaus, three day schools are being given by the Extension Department of Cornell University. These schools are open to any community leader irrespective of his or her affiliations and the offer is being accepted. Once a month for three consecutive months the leaders come from village and hamlet, crossroads and open country to this school for leaders of dramatics. They come from almost any organization you could name and are both sexes and all ages.

And what will this lead to? Just this: As we improve our plays during the winter our community exhibits, that is our Little Country Theater plays, will become better, and as we produce and see produced better things at the fair, we are getting suggestions for improving our plays during the winter.

Productive Pastures *make* Cheap Feed

Make the worn out pasture productive; it *needs lime*. Never reseed exhausted land without first giving it a top dressing of Solvay Pulverized Limestone. You obtain quick results by plowing and harrowing Solvay into the soil. Economical and easy to handle; high test, finely ground, furnace dried, non-caustic. Write for the valuable Solvay booklet—it's free!

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Lunches
Dinner
Tea Dances
Special Catering
Steak or Chicken Dinners

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and years of experience
enables us to serve your
optical needs with *effi-
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Leading the Field In
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Dobbs and Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts

Again—we're taking the lead in Style and Value—an
unequalled combination.

Smartly Styled Suits—The Well Groomed
Collegians Prefer

The pride of correct dress will be yours if you choose a
Baxter Suit for Spring. Every new style desire is here, shown
in exclusive patterns of light grays and tans

BAXTER'S

THE QUALITY SHOP
FASHION PARK CLOTHIERS

PROGRAM OF AG ASSEMBLY LOADED WITH PEPPY STUFF

"Berry" Huckle's Advertising Draws Crowd to Roberts Assembly

The big Ag Assembly of the year was held in Roberts Assembly on the evening of April 21. Professor H. E. Botsford started things by leading the gathering in singing the Alma Mater. He was followed by "Hoke" Palmer '25, who explained the difficulties in setting a date for an assembly which wouldn't conflict with the downtown hosiery display. He warned the students in ag against becoming "high-hat" saying, "we're all country folks, most of us, and those who come from the city haven't got so much to brag about."

Next came "Dot" Weaver's nine-piece orchestra, which started a premature tingling in everyone's toes, and left them thinking about the dancing that was coming later in the evening. Their thoughts were soon brought back to Roberts assembly by the debut of the faculty quartet, which brought down the house with the "College Boy." The quartet was composed of Professors "Ot" Curtis, wearing an inverted fur coat and a frosh cap; C. H. Myers, in white flannels and a dinner coat; "Mac" MacDaniels, more or less impersonating a fireman with a yellow slicker and a black rain hat; and "Sam" Spring, like a typical forester hidden inside a big red flannel shirt and under a slouch hat. The advertising was obviously not overdone; everyone agreed that the faculty quartet was a whang.

Playlet Pleases

After the applause was over, Professor Botsford led in singing, with a round of "Rheumatism, How It Pains!" While this singing was going on, the stage was set for "Judy" Fried's '25 play. The scene included everything from rising thermometers and moons to passing weeks and hearty cowhide grips. Next came a stunt with Harold Ruland at the piano, "Tim" Butts playing the violin, and C. W. Stillwell extracting harmony from a rip saw.

After this, president George Weber made a few remarks, urging the students to come out and vote when it came time to elect the new officers, and not to elect a man who was already loaded down with outside activities. He suggested that the association do not attempt to hold assemblies every month. The crowd of nearly three hundred did not need George's suggestion to give a real applause for "Berry" Huckle '25, who was chairman of the committee which arranged the assembly. He, however, stated that the credit was due the committee composed of Professor "Mac" MacDaniels, "Judy" Fried '25, "Dot" Weaver '26, "Zack" Brown '26, Jeanette Watson '25, and "Ed" Foster '25.

AG "C" MEN

Arvine Clark Bowdish
William Fredrick Cook
John Eastland Coykendall
Merrills Luther Dake
David Floyd Davis, Jr.
William Joseph Dupree
Charles Eugene Houghton
Clyde Austin Jennings
Richard William Jewett
Raymond Victor Lange
Ralph Brady Munns
Calvin Russell, 2nd
Ralph Clinton Sutliff

INTERCOLLEGE ATHLETICS DRAW MANY ENTHUSIASTS

Ag College Runners Finish Second After Close Battle With Arts

Ag campus sport fans are absorbed in intercollegiate athletics these days. The crew candidates have been on the water since vacation and a tentative first combination has been picked from the 21 aspirants, led by last year's coxswain, Ruel Tyo '27. "Remember last year's row!" is the battle cry of the oarsmen as they pull their oars, determined to revenge themselves on the fate that capsized their shell in the races last May. The final contest this year will be on May 22, Spring Day. A new feature of this year's races will be the entry of a combination picked entirely from students in forestry.

The last events in the intercollegiate track meet were run off on April 18, when Arts jumped ahead of Ag and took the meet with a total of 55 points, leaving the soil-tillers with only 44 points. The Colleges of Civil and Electrical Engineering tied for third, while Law, Architecture, and Chemistry followed in order. W. H. Cassebaum '27 took a first in the 70-yard high hurdles, and T. C. Deveau '27 placed first in three laps of a quarter mile race, while other ag point winners were: J. W. Gatling '28, L. J. Gainey '28, R. Forschmidt '25, E. E. Prytherch '28, and H. L. Dayton '27.

Intercollegiate wrestling began on April 20, and Arts took the lead at the start, while Ag followed a close second. The first intercollegiate baseball games were played on April 27, and will continue until May 23, when the Ag nine will have run the gauntlet of the six other colleges entered, playing each team once.

OMICRON NU

Helen Bull '26, Virginia Case '26, and Victoria Jones '26 were elected to membership in Omicron Nu, honorary home economics society, at a meeting held just before the Easter vacation.

SMALL CROWD AT BANQUET IN SAVINGS BANK BUILDING

Good Stunts and Speeches Precede Awarding of Shingles

The twenty-fifth annual banquet of agricultural students and professors which occurred on April 1 deviated from the wonted routine in that it was held in the auditorium of the new Savings Bank Building. Approximately seventy-five loyal ags and domeconers were present to start the program with the "Alma Mater." After this preliminary, "Buddy" Davis '25, in the capacity of toastmaster, introduced Professor Martha Van Rensselaer '00, who gave a speech that was interesting throughout. Perhaps her most effective point was the assurance that just because the home economics girls were now in a college by themselves, they were not going to pull out to start an organization of their own.

A stunt by the Savage Club intervened before the speech of Professor George Cavanaugh '96. Professor Cavanaugh urged the students to develop while in college a certain tolerance for the ideas of others and made a plea for thoroughness in all work. He stated that a student's life was affected by three things: the contact with the classrooms; the contact with his fellow students, but the most lasting influence is the result of his associations with his professors.

Following Professor Cavanaugh's speech, the Savage Club presented another fun-maker, and then Acting Dean Cornelius Betten awarded the college shingles won this year. The remaining two hours were spent in dancing to melodies emanating from the instruments of the Georgians.

FORESTERS FIGHT FLAMES IN CORNELL WATER SHED

The regular order of things was rudely interrupted for the foresters on March 21, when a morning phone call from A. J. McArthur, a Varna farmer, rallied profs and students to the scene of a fire in the Cornell wood lots.

Labs were dismissed, and books forgotten, while every available lumber jack armed himself with an axe and headed for Varna. After forty minutes of strenuous work the hastily gathered posse of fighters succeeded in beating out the fire, which swept out four acres of fifteen-year-old pines, and crept over an additional seventeen acres before it was stopped. The best section of the Cornell watershed was destroyed, as well as a valuable plot of young red pine seedlings.

This is the second fire within the last four years to be attributed to sparks from an East Ithaca train.

Professors R. S. Hosmer, J. A. Cope, and Dr. J. N. Spaeth '19, with a class of fifteen seniors were particularly in evidence throughout the fray.

RURAL LIFE PLAY CONTEST OPENED BY ORGANIZATIONS

Two Hundred Dollars to Be Given for Best Amateur Plays

The Home Bureau federation with the cooperation of the State Grange, the State Farm Bureau, and the G. L. F. Exchange is offering \$200 in prizes for the four best amateur country life plays. The contest is open to all amateur writers in this country or Canada who have not had a play produced professionally or published in book form. The prizes are \$100 for the best play and \$50, \$30, \$20 for the three next best. The contest closes November 1, 1925.

The four leading rural organizations of the state have sponsored this contest because they feel that amateur drama has become established as an important means of amusement in New York state.

Detailed information about the contest can be obtained from the department of rural social organization. Rules and suggestions will be sent to anyone asking for them.

TEAM FROM FLORICULTURE GOES TO CARNATION SHOW

A team of floriculture students represented the Ag College in the annual Intercollegiate Carnation Judging contest held in Boston on March 27 under the auspices of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

A. M. Funnell '25, H. F. Abrams '26, and R. B. Henn '26 who composed the team were the first men to represent Cornell in such a contest. While no blue ribbons or gold medals were annexed, Professor A. H. Nehrling, who accompanied the team, says that they made a very creditable showing for the first attempt, and picked up some valuable pointers that will help them bring home the bacon next year. They competed with teams from Massachusetts Agricultural College, Connecticut Agricultural College, New Hampshire University, and Rhode Island State College.

ROUND-UP CLUB ELECTS

The Round-Up Club held its last regular meeting for the term on March 30, when officers were elected for the coming year. Results of the balloting were: president, "Happy" Sadd '26; vice-president, "Bill" Bishopp '26; secretary, "Snappy" Blanding '27; and treasurer, "Bob" Zautner '27.

After the congratulation of the lucky candidates came the pearls of wisdom. "Max" Maxwell '25 and "Socks" Sisson '25 upheld the negative in a debate on "Resolved that dairy farming is the most profitable type of farming in New York state," and wrested the victory from "Snappy" Blanding and "Bob" Mitchell '26.

The debate was followed by a session of eats, after which the club adjourned until next fall.

PROFS PRANKS

Professor A. C. Beal of floriculture has completed a series of six lectures on "The History of Gardening and the Use of Flowers" before the Horticultural Society of New York, and the Garden Club of America, at the American Museum of Natural History, New York City.

Professor Paul Work of vegetable gardening left on March 26 for his vacation, which will be followed by a six months' sabbatic leave. Professor Work will be with the D. M. Ferry Co., at Rochester, Michigan, where he will study vegetable strains and varieties.

Professors J. M. Sherman of dairy, L. A. Maynard from an hus, and C. H. Myers from plant breeding, gave reports before the members of Sigma Xi, an honorary scientific research fraternity, on March 31.

Professor R. M. Stewart of the rural education department spoke at the Fathers' and Sons' banquet at the Union Endicott High School on April 8. His subject was "Why the Farm Boy Needs Education."

Professor G. A. Works of rural education delivered the commencement address before the graduating class of the night school at Ithaca High School on March 26. His subject was "Our Educational Growth."

Professors A. J. Heinicke, L. H. MacDaniels, and J. Oskamp of pomology, have recently returned from a tour through the state, during which they inspected the outlying experiment and demonstration plots devoted to pruning and soil management.

Professor Martha Van Rensselaer, "mother of Domecon," was the guest of honor at a luncheon in the Commodore Hotel, New York City, on April 13, given by women attending the fifth annual meeting of the New York State Home Economics Association.

Professor E. S. Savage '09, of the an hus department, has been selected as head of the cattle department of the New York state fair. Professor Savage has been connected with the management of this department for the last four years.

Dr. Emil F. Guba of plant path has moved to Amherst, Massachusetts, where he will take up his new duties as assistant research professor in botany at the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station. Dr. Guba has been at Cornell since June, 1923.

Dr. O. A. Johannsen, of the entomology department, is on sabbatic leave in Europe, where he is visiting various entomology laboratories. At present he is in Hyeres, France.

Professor H. H. Whetzel will address the Penn State branch of Phi Beta Kappa on May 4, on the subject of "Student Freedom or the Right to Learn."

INVESTIGATION OF RADIO BUG DELAYS STATE INSECT LIST

The Spider That Sat Down Beside'er Included in New Bug List

Six hundred species of spiders, exclusive of the genus frying-pan, will be honored with mention in the "New York State Insect List" which will be ready for the press by July 1, according to Dr. M. D. Leonard, of the entomology department.

The list, which will be a complete index of the insect life of New York State, was begun ten years ago, and during the last two years work has progressed rapidly under the editorship of Dr. Leonard, who has been aided by about 150 specialists, and many amateur collectors throughout the state. A total of 15,000 species will be listed, with a record of available data on distribution. The work, when completed will be the second of its kind in the United States.

It is rumored that publication of the New York list may be somewhat delayed by a further investigation of the radio bug, and other species that have recently come to the attention of the editors.

FARM ENGINEERS CONVENE TO FORM A NEW BRANCH

At a meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, held in Ithaca, April 10-11, a new branch of the parent society was organized, called the North Atlantic section. The officers of the new branch were elected and the next meeting was planned for this coming fall at Schenectady by invitation of the General Electric Company.

Professor F. L. Fairbanks was on the program committee and was largely responsible for arranging the meeting. Professor H. W. Riley, of the rural engineering department acted as temporary chairman of the meeting.

Dean Cornelius Betten gave the address of welcome after which the two days were well filled with lectures and informal professional discussions.

SIXTEEN FINISH COURSE

Sixteen men and women have completed the thirty lesson Home Study course in farm management during the past year and received certificates, according to word sent from the Study Course office.

One of the classes in farm management had ninety members scattered from Buffalo to Troy and from Ogdensburg to Long Island. Reports from members of the class ranged from blunt-pencilled efforts in foreign characters to the precise typewritten papers of university graduates. But, as the study course staff says, they are on common ground in the fact that the bread and butter of each comes from the farm.

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Devoted to Neighborhood Happenings at the Top of "The Hill"

Published on the first of each month during the school year by THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, Inc. Contributions should be in the hands of the Editor by the fifteenth of the month previous to the date of issue. Say what you want and sign it, indicating whether you want your real name used, or another one.

Editor for this Issue

H. W. BEERS

Associate Editors

G. F. BRITT

N. H. WRIGHT

Vol. VI

May, 1925

No. 8

WE HOLLER HELP!

Once more we sit before our faithful "Elsie Smith" to pound out the month's news of the ag campus for those who have a warm interest in the activities of the college. We cheerfully go about our task, but the success or failure of our efforts rests upon the way you receive the results of our labor. Are you satisfied with what the COUNTRYMAN offers you, or can you help us to improve it? In either case, let us hear from you. We aim to please you, but we cannot unless you tell us what you want. We welcome criticism that will help us to make up our shortcomings—to do better next month.

THE GIFT O' GAB

The power of the pen is now so universally recognized that a proficiency in the use of that weapon is sought by all. But what of the power of the tongue?

Each of us is blessed, or cursed, as the case may be, with a tongue that exists for the expression of our ideas. And each of us has ideas to express. So it would seem that one of the things we ought to get while on the hill is a facility in oral expression.

Looking around us we see ample opportunity for such development. Eastman Stage is lost and won each year; there is a yearly Kermis; down in Arts there are courses in public speaking; there are the various clubs for practice in thinking on our feet; we can make each recitation a lab in expression; then there are the courses in extension.

While it is too late for most of us to change our ways this term, let's realize that many farm problems will be minimized when farmers rise from the level of country store tongue wagging, and express themselves forcibly and intelligibly. Then those of us who are here next year can plan to train that "gift o' gab."

EXTENSION SERVICE

Every few days we read of a request for extension bulletins from some far-off land that call our attention afresh to the influence of the extension service. Last month we noted a request from India for bulletins to be translated into a dialect used by members of a Hindu farmers' organization at Pudukotah. India is restrained by the ignorance of her great farming population. What greater help can we give her than she will receive from these bulletins that usher in an improved agriculture, and thus a freer nation?

A few days ago there came a request from the chaplain of Sing Sing for bulletins asked for by fifteen inmates of that institution. Here the influence of the extension service reaches offenders to society from our own country, or state, or even our home town, and here this influence will bear fruit that we ourselves will taste.

The more we think of it the more deeply we feel that such extension work has the true missionary spirit. We feel that no one can render truer service to his fellows than by such work as the extension man does with his bulletins.

OUR AIM?

Don't you sometimes wonder, in between the rush of prelims and reports, just what it is that we may expect to get from our four years in college? Are we here to learn to make money, to store up facts, to learn more about men, or just to have a good time? Perhaps we have a heterogeneous combination of all these motives. One fact which we should remember, however, is that we have no way of knowing what the future holds in store for us. We may learn to make money here, which only means that we may make money if we are not unfortunate. The instruction we receive may be such that the average of us can make money, but suppose that we find ourselves, through some cause beyond our control, at the bottom of the list that goes to make up the average. What sort of training will we then need?

We think that there is some basis for the belief that the greatest thing we can take with us when we leave is a certain philosophy of life, an ability, in other words to accept misfortune and to make the best of the position in which we find ourselves. Perhaps the extent to which we have developed this ability is the factor that determines whether great calamity would break our spirit or develop in us a real depth of character.

We do not want to be too pessimistic, or go quite as far as the Puritan fathers who always expected the worst, but merely to suggest that we attempt to develop while in college a fortification such, that were the pendulum in later years to swing against us, we would stand under the strain and come through smiling.

THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR

Will I Bust?

With regard to my knowledge of botany
I tell you I just haven't got any;
I don't listen to lecture,
I just sit and conjecture,
And as for my notes I don't even jot any.

He sneaked up cautiously on his unsuspecting victim in the wee small hours of the morning. There was evil in his eye, but it was invisible in the enshrouding blanket of darkness. It mattered not that the night was dark, however, for his victim was only a prominent telephone pole on which he tacked a poster.

Heights and Depths

As the height of extravagance we would suggest the frosh who wrote for farm practice, "I have never operated a buzz-saw, but I have thrown away lot's of wood."

At the height of dumbness we will have to place the man who answered an ad for nursery stock, requesting a catalogue of baby carriages.

And if the height of lowness is possible, we would concede the position to the man who would tear down posters to steal the thumbtacks.

"The best investment on my farm is an old scrub apple tree down near the edge of town. A certain doctor whom I know pays me a thousand dollars a year not to cut it down. At that, it is a good investment for him considering its green apples in connection with, or rather contained in the small boys of the vicinity."

Crude Campus Crimes

It is the season now, you know, when thoughts are bound to roaming go. We cannot put our minds to books; our faces all wear vacant looks; we feel poetically enthused; the call of spring can't be refused now that vacation's come and gone, and dandelions deck the lawn, and that white robin's back you know, its third year here (the albino). Spring is tokened far and wide by all that's going on outside. Aspirants for the football team rehearse each football play and scheme. The nine works by the baseball cage; and tennis now is all the rage. Runners jog along the track, and all a-pant come jogging back. And each day on the Inlet blue the oarsmen show what they can do (we're all behind our own ag crew). And as we glimpse those summer dresses, while sunbeams glance from co-ed tresses, we fondly roll our eyes above, and give it up—we are in love!

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DANISH PROFESSOR GIVES TWO COURSES IN AG EC

Professor O. H. Larsen, from the bureau of agricultural economics and farm management, Royal Veterinarian and Agricultural College, Copenhagen, Denmark, is giving a course in the farm management of Denmark, in connection with farm management 5. In summer school Professor Larsen will give another course in agricultural cooperation in Denmark. Professor Larsen, who has written several books and pamphlets on marketing, farm management, and agricultural economics, is here as a result of arrangements made by the International Agricultural Education Board.

STATE APPROPRIATES MORE MONEY FOR COMING YEAR

The Ag College will receive \$100,000 more this year than it did last year as a result of the appropriations made by the legislature. A total of \$1,569,130 is provided for, about one million of which will go to pay salaries, the remainder being to meet operating expenses.

The appropriation makes no allowance for building, but it provides \$20,500 for the Geneva Experiment Station where it will be used to buy land, and carry on some special experiments with canning crops and small fruits. \$56,100 is set aside to cover a deficit from last year.

20 YEARS AGO

From the Countryman for 1905

Mr. G. F. Warren is a candidate for the degree of Ph.D. this term. Last year he was fellow in agriculture and editor of the COUNTRYMAN. Immediately after commencement he goes to take up his work as horticulturist at the New Jersey Experiment Station.

The contract for the new buildings for the College of Agriculture has been let. (The Roberts group.)

Director Bailey gave an address before the Teachers' College of Columbia University in New York City on April 5.

His topic was "The Outlook for Industrial Education."

Professor Cavanaugh is now occupying his new residence on Stewart Ave., just below the Campus.

Professor Rice has broken ground for a residence on Cornell Heights.

Mr. Whetzel is trying several mixtures to find a remedy for the leaf-spot on alfalfa.

FLOWERS ADD ATTRACTION TO FOREST HOME ROAD

The floriculture department forecasts a treat for flower lovers this summer in the new experimental gardens along Forest Home road. The 750 varieties of peonies represented in the garden will open the season, which will last through the flowering season for gladioli, of which there are 300 varieties. The blooms from over 1,000 iris bulbs will lend their color to the array, which will be further enhanced by the 500 or 700 varieties of roses. This is the first year that the season has started so favorably, and members of the department are confident of a record-breaking display.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE SAVED FROM SPOUTING RADIATOR

The staff in the secretary's office is getting so that it takes to water like a duck and there is a possibility that webbed feet may develop. When the office routine gets dull, some kind soul on an upper floor leaves a faucet open or a radiator out of adjustment and then things happen.

The last freshest occurred, according to the janitor's note, during spring vacation. Talk about your April showers! Well, all it lacked was the May flowers. The timely presence and the ingenious efforts of Mrs. E. L. McDivitt and Professor R. H. Wheeler saved the office for posterity.



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Ninety-five percent of all illustrations used today are Photo-Engraved.

PHOTO-ENGRAVED plates are roughly divided into two classifications, halftone and line. The reproduction of a photograph or drawing, in wash or oil, is called a halftone. Line engravings, sometimes called line cuts, zinc etchings and zincs, are reproductions from drawings in pen and ink.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING came into general use about 35 years ago gradually supplanting wood engraving as a means of conveying pictures to the printed page. The process has made wonderful progress and is now the universal means for reproducing illustrations that are to be printed.

ALTHOUGH photographic methods are the basis of the process, it is by no means a mechanical one, and the craftsman who does not possess a highly-developed picture sense will surely fail to reproduce faithfully, the work of the artist or photographer.

IT is by this process that the beautiful color illustrations, and reproductions from paintings, seen in magazines and catalogues, are made possible, and incidentally, this process was invented and developed by Mr. Ives at Cornell University.

THIS is the first of a series of stories about Photo-Engraving. In the next issue we will try to be a little more specific, and tell what a line engraving is, how it is used and how it is made. In the meantime we will be glad to welcome anyone interested at our plant, where he can see the actual operations of this interesting and valuable art.

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It took over a hundred years from the time Franklin first brought electricity from the clouds, before the electric light and power industry could make even its first crude beginning. But now, in less than half that time this industry has leaped from nothing to the service of sixteen million consumers.

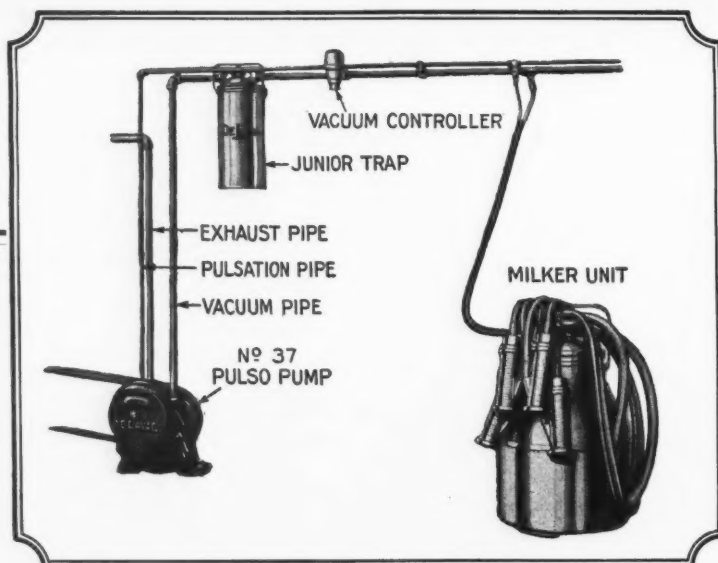
The day in 1882, when Edison opened his first generating station in New York, marks the birthday of electric light and power service. It was 1884 before electric motors could be bought. The transformer without which the range and usefulness of electric power would have been forever restricted was brought out in 1885 by William Stanley. In 1890 the first long distance power line was built in Colorado, and water power development became a practical possibility.

Since that time cheaper production and wider distribution have been the problems on which the industry has concentrated. The steam and water turbine and the mercury boiler are making cheaper production possible. High power transmission lines and interconnection are daily broadening the territory served.

The task now engaging the best thought of the industry is electric service for the farmer. This is still the greatest problem of them all.

The Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture is composed of economists and engineers representing the U. S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and the Interior, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Farm Lighting Manufacturing Association, and the National Electric Light Association.

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